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FALL OF REICH CAPITAL ANNOUNCED BY STALIN

German Communique Says Remnant Forces Still Fighting in Berlin Center

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 2. — Premier Josef Stalin announced tonight the fall of Berlin. The announcement of the complete conquest of Berlin was made by the Moscow Radio which declared that the German garrison defending Berlin had laid down its arms today and resistance had ceased at 3 p.m.

The announcement said the capture of Berlin came a week after it was encircled by Marshal Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army and Marshal Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army. Moscow said that Berlin's military commander, Artillery General Webling was among those captured.

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 2.—The Hamburg Radio today announced that the Red Army has broken into Berlin's administrative center, the Wilhelmstrasse. It said that Red Army pressure in Berlin proved even stronger yesterday.

"In heavy fighting which proved costly for both sides and which the German nation paid for with the life of the Fuehrer," it said, "the Soviets were able to deepen their breaches in the Wilhelmstrasse, at Friedrichstrasse Station and in the old part of the city."

The German High Command communique issued today said, "Remnants of the gallant Berlin garrison split up in separate groups are still in the Government quarter." It said that street fighting is still going on in Munich and Milan—both long in enemy hands.

The German High Command communique received here today said, "The Fuehrer has failed in battle at the head of the heroic defenders of the Reich capital. Inspired by his resolve to save his people and Europe's destruction, he sacrificed his life. This example to remain true unto death is binding for all the soldiers."

Patton Reaches Innsbruck

Domei

LISBON, May 2.—Frontline reports said that spearheads of Patton's forces which penetrated into Austria had reached Innsbruck, 17 miles north of Brenner Pass and a Swiss broadcast reported that the Germans have declared the city of Innsbruck an open city.

British Take Luebeck

Domei

ZURICH, May 2.—British forces north of the Elbe River today pushed through to the Baltic capturing Luebeck and Wismar cutting off Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, frontline reports said today. They are reported to be within 30 miles of Rostock which the Soviets seized today.

GERMANS IN ITALY GIVE UP

Armies Surrender Unconditionally, President Truman Announces

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 2.—The unconditional surrender of the German armies in northern Italy was announced today by President Harry Truman, according to a Washington dispatch. In his announcement President Truman said: "The Allied armies in Italy have won the unconditional surrender of the German forces on the first European soil from the west. We have carried out our firm determination. The collapse of military tyranny in Italy, however, is not in Italy alone but part of the general triumph we are expectantly awaiting on the whole continent of Europe."

REICH MARSHALS CAPTURED

Rundstedt, List and Leeb Are Seized By U.S. 7th Army

Domei

LISBON, May 2.—Field Marshal Gert von Rundstedt has been captured by the American 7th army, according to a Paris dispatch. It said that the former German Commander-in-Chief of the Western Front was found in a hospital at Badtoelz, 40 kilometers south of Munich.

General Dwight Eisenhower's Headquarters also announced today that Field Marshals Wilhelm List and Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb have been taken prisoner by the American 7th Army.

According to the announcement, Field Marshal List was taken at his home in Partenkirchen, southern Bavaria, while Field Marshal von Leeb was taken prisoner at his home near Hutzen.

Field Marshal List is 64 years old, served until August 1942 as Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in the Balkans, and made a name for himself as the organizer of the lightening drives into Yugoslavia and Greece with his mechanized forces.

Field Marshal Von Leeb is 68 years old and served as Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in the Leningrad area until the summer of 1942.

Suicide by Goebbels Reported by Soviets; No Details Revealed

Domei

MOSCOW, May 2.—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister for Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, who stayed on in Berlin exhorting the people to fight to their last to save their city as the German capital became the target of Soviet onslaughts, has committed suicide, a Soviet communique issued today declared. No other details were revealed.

COUNT VON KROSIGK NAMED GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Appointed by Doenitz, He Pledges Continued Fight Against Bolshevism

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 2.—The Hamburg Radio today announced that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, the Fuehrer's successor, has appointed Count Schwerin von Krosigk as the new German Foreign Minister.

Count von Krosigk is the former German Minister of Finance. He became the Minister of Finance in von Papen's Government in 1932 and was confirmed in this post when Hitler came into power a year later.

Count von Krosigk is regarded as a Right Wing Conservative. He comes from an old family of a German officer and played an important part in German politics before Hitler's rise to power. It said that his appointment does not mean that Joachim von Ribbentrop has been superseded but the German announcement makes no announcement of what has happened to him.

Excerpts of the address made today by Foreign Minister Count von Krosigk follow:

"German men and women!

"Grand Admiral Doenitz whom Fuehrer Adolf Hitler nominated as his successor, has appointed me Reich Foreign Minister. In Germany's darkest hour I have taken over this office. The world is still resounding with the noise of arms. German men are still falling in the last fight for the defense of their home country. Bombs are still dropping on German cities. The masses, fleeing from the Bolshevists, are pouring into the unoccupied German territories. In the east the iron ring is more and more tightened. In San Francisco the organization of a new world order is discussed which is to guarantee security and peace to the world.

"The world knows that a third world war is inevitable. The terrible arms which have not yet been used in this war will spread still more dreadful death and destruction in the third world war. This war already has caused the annihilation of our towns and cultural monuments. The further Bolshevism reaches out, the more rapidly and terribly will Bolshevism achieve its aim.

"We do not consider the San Francisco conference as leading to a new world order. We also believe that a new world order must be inaugurated. For four years Germany has carried on a great struggle against Bolshevism without any support. Throwing in its last ounce of strength Germany has formed the bulwark for all of Europe. We could not defeat Bolshevism, but our fight will not have been in vain. The time will come when the world recognizes what a course Bolshevism means for humanity. We all believe to be able to contribute to a peace, bringing social order and liberty and acknowledging the human dignity. It is now imperative that in spite of the difficult economic conditions, work is continued so that the germs of Bolshevism may not fall on fertile soil."

Reich Envoy Surrenders

Domei

LISBON, May 2.—The Milan radio said today that Dr. Rudolf Rahn, German Ambassador to the Italian Fascist Government, had surrendered to the anti-Axis a few miles from the Swiss frontier.

FRASER BITTERLY ASSAILS SECURITY COUNCIL SETUP

Special Powers of Big Nations Will Lead to Body's Breakdown, New Zealand Premier Warns

Domei

LISBON, May 2.—Speaking before a plenary session of the San Francisco conference today, Peter Fraser, New Zealand's Prime Minister and delegate to the meeting, pointed out the defects of the plan for a new international structure and bitterly assailed the powers held by the large Powers.

The special powers, to be given the large Powers are not only unfair and unjust but if allowed to be realized will cause the loss of the supreme aim of the international structure as well as the breakdown of the organization itself, he stressed.

It is natural for the large nations to have a great voice in serious international struggles which are accompanied by the use of armed force, Fraser conceded. But, he emphasized, this is no reason why the large nations can conduct the international structure in any manner they please. As things stand today, Fraser pointed out, the so-called big Powers of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and France would be able, as permanent director nations, to have the power to decide the action of the security council.

This power of decision, Fraser continued, the large nations would be able to use to their own advantage as well as to their satellites' advantage, and the security council, which is the nucleus organ of the international structure, would be placed in a position wherein it would be completely unable to carry out its functions.

MOLOTOV MAKES DEMAND

Clarifies Voting on Any Amendments To Dumbarton Oaks Plan

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 2.—A request that a two-third vote be required to pass any amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan was made by Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, at this morning's meeting of the Steering Committee, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The reason behind this request is revealed in an Associated Press report which quotes Mr. Molotov as saying that after his experience in the Argentine matter, he was especially aware that a bare majority could be constituted from the American Republics alone and that there was danger of aliening proposals passed by a bare majority.

The conference vote to include Argentina immediately in the meeting, Foreign Commissar Molotov said, was 31 to four with 11 nations not voting; and of those 31 votes in favor of inviting Argentina, all American nations who voted on the question had voted the same way. If all the American Republics had voted, he pointed out, it would have meant 19 votes. Since 11 nations did not cast a vote on the question, he continued, this left 18 votes as a maximum for the opposition to counter the 19 American votes. It is possible, he said, that on any question nine nations would not vote as happened on the Argentine matter.

After a short discussion on the problem, U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, as Chairman of the Committe, suggested that as the matter was such an important one it should go back to the Executive Committee.

It is also reported that Mr. Molotov, who is leading the Soviet delegation to the San Francisco Conference, has intimated that he would like to return to the Soviet Union soon due to the war situation. It is said that he had told Stettinius and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, that he would stay on at the conference for three or four weeks "unless some unexpected situation arises." After Mr. Molotov's return, the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Andre Gromkyo, will become head of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations Conference.

Yugoslavia Names Envoys

Domei

LISBON, May 1.—The Yugoslav Government announced the appointment of ambassadors to the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union today, says a Belgrade dispatch. Stanoye Simitch, Yugoslav representative to the San Francisco Conference and former Ambassador to Moscow, has been appointed Ambassador to the United States, Lieutenant General Vladimir Popovitz has been named Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Dr. Luba Leonchinch has been selected as Ambassador to Great Britain.

Rise or Fall of the Empire Hinges on Outcome of Current War, Says Toyoda

By T. TANAKA and S. SAITO
Of the Military Press Corps.

CERTAIN AREA—"The rise or fall of the Empire hinges on the outcome of the current war. As you all know, the only way to pull through these critical times is to give your lives for the nation, each fighting as a member of the Special Attack Corps,"—thus, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, who has been appointed to head the Naval General Command, exhorted the officers and men under him.

Exactly 41 years ago on May 27, Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo encouraged his men to exert their utmost just before the Battle of the Japan Sea, saying that the rise and fall of the nation depends on the outcome of the naval operation in the Japan Sea. At the head of the Japanese Fleet, Admiral Togo smashed the Russian Fleet in the Japan Sea at one stroke, thus bringing an unparalleled victory for Japan.

At the time when the 41st anniversary of this memorable day is near, the war situation in the Southwestern Islands area has increased in intensity and grimness. Burning with a spirit of fathomless loyalty, the men of the Japanese Combined Fleet, in close unison with the Army Air Force have launched out into a decisive aerial operation in an effort to crush the enemy once for all. Despite immense sacrifices daily paid by the enemy, he is determined to repeat offensives at any cost, and the decisive battle has reached its peak, the opposing forces throwing into the ultimate struggles everything they have.

Shouldering weighty responsibilities, Admiral Toyoda as head of the Naval General Command is maintaining a heroic stand, not in the least disturbed by the fluctuations of the war situation. The Combined Fleet under the command of the great admiral is now ready to brave the high waves of the Pacific Ocean. With everything ready for decisive action, Admiral Toyoda issued the following instructions to the entire rank and file:

"I have just received an order to assume the position of the head of the Naval General Command, and am ready to launch the ultimate battle. I hope that all officers and men will cooperate with me in performing the mission of annihilating the enemy."

Further stressing his firm determination to engage in action side by side with his men, he said, "The rise or fall of the 'Divine Land' hinges on the outcome of the current war. As you all know, the only way to pull through these critical times is to give your lives for the nation, each fighting as a member of the Special Attack Corps."

Time and again, Admiral Toyoda visited the commanders' quarters and the barracks sheltering the men of the Special Attack Corps. Always calm and self-composed, he encouraged his men and contributed greatly toward bolstering their fighting morale.

On a certain day, early in the afternoon, Admiral Toyoda visited the operation headquarters and the temporary barracks for the members of the Special Attack Corps. Just then, the men of the Special Attack Corps hopped off on their mission and all the others remaining behind were in full-battle array. No elaborate etiquette in greeting the admiral was observed, but he was welcomed by a certain commander of the Ground Crew and Commander N. Some members of the Military Press Corps were there, too.

Admiral Toyoda who stepped out of the automobile was clad in a naval uniform and was wearing airman's boots. Listening intently to the reports made by a certain commander, he entered the operation room. Passing through a small room, he quietly sat down on the big sofa.

Just then, messages came telling of the sinking and damaging of two large aircraft carriers and many other warships including more than 10 cruisers of the enemy task force in the waters east of Amami-Oshima Island. Those outstanding achievements were accomplished by Sublieutenants Shigetoshi Yaguchi, Takeshi Shimatachi, Sakuro Yokoo and others. Taking out his spectacles from his pocket, Admiral Toyoda carefully read those messages, while listening to the explanations by Commander N.

Presently he left the operation room and on the blackboard wrote down the words, "Instantaneously Sunk," "Complete Annihilation," and "Sure Victory." Then he proceeded to the living quarters of the Special Attack Corps.

Visiting all the rooms one by one, he said, "Do your best. The destiny of the nation depends on your action." He talked like a father giving encouragement to his sons. All the members of the Special Attack Corps thus being exhorted by the admiral, doubled their determination to fight to the last.

Expressing this iron resolve to exert his utmost, Second Sublieutenant Goro Ashida said, "We are always ready to sacrifice our lives for the sake of His Majesty the Emperor. Today, Admiral Toyoda personally visited us and told us how much he was expecting of us. We were deeply impressed and doubled our determination to dash into the enemy and die for the cause of the nation. We are happy to fall in action, laying the foundations of Greater East Asia."

True to his words, Second Sublieutenant Ashida participated in the ramming action on April 12, and met a heroic death.

GREW CONFIRMS OFFER OF GERMAN SURRENDER

States U.S., Britain Not Yet Accepting It as Bid Not Extended to Soviet Union

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 2.—Joseph C. Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, today verified reports that Heinrich Himmler, German Home Minister and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Reserve Army, had offered unconditional surrender, according to a Washington report.

Grew, however, made it clear that Himmler's surrender offer did not extend to the Soviet Union and hence he stated that it was not accepted by the United States and Britain.

A London report quoting a Shaef statement today confirmed that Count Folke Bernadotte saw Himmler a week ago. General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Invasion Forces in Europe, this afternoon authorized a statement throwing more light on recent happenings inside Germany.

This statement issued from the Supreme Headquarters said that Bernadotte met Himmler on April 24, the meeting taking place at Lubeck and that Himmler was accompanied by a SS general.

Meanwhile, President Truman's press secretary, Jonathan Daniels, told newspapermen: "I have been authorized by the President to say that in the event of cessation of hostilities in Europe, he will speak to the American people by radio."

OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA DECIDED, DECLARES LAW

Zones to Be Taken Over by U.S., Britain, Soviet Union And France Agreed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 2.—Austria will be jointly occupied by American, Soviet, British and French forces, Richard K. Law, British Minister of State, told the House of Commons today, according to a London dispatch. He said that the zones each of the Powers would take over already have been agreed upon.

Law said that the recognition of the Provisional Austrian Government recently established under Dr. Karl Renner still was under discussion with Britain and the United States in "complete agreement."

Law told George Strauss, Laborite, that when on April 26, the British Government heard from the Soviet Government that Renner, former Vice-Chancellor of Austria, had approached the Soviet commandant with the suggestion for the formation of a Provisional Austrian Government, the British Charge d'Affaires was at once instructed to inform the Soviet Government that the British Government would require time to consider the matter as it was of equal concern to all four Powers which are to participate in the control and administration of Austria.

But on April 29, Moscow announced that the Provisional Austrian Government had been established under Renner. Law said that the whole question has been taken up with the Soviet Government by both the British and the United States Governments with whom the British was in complete agreement.

He said that the question of whether British press representatives would be sent to Vienna as soon as possible was one of the matters he hoped would be settled in the discussions now proceeding.

FIGHTING IN BURMA AREA IS GREATLY INTENSIFIED

Enemy Making Concentrated Effort to Break Through Strong Japanese Interceptive Wall

By T. YOSHIDA
By Arrangement With the Asahi

RANGOON, May 1.—Simultaneously with the intensification of the situation surrounding the Japanese homeland, the military situation in Burma, centering on the Irrawaddy River, has also reached a serious stage. The time has come for an all-out effort against the enemy.

During the past three months and over, a bloody struggle has raged along the Irrawaddy between the material-power-depending enemy and the Japanese Forces intercepting them. With the drive of the enemy panzer forces, which suddenly pushed to Meiktila on the Mandalay road, the enemy's offensive grew rapidly more intense along the entire front. The enemy now is driving concentratedly in an effort to break through the steel Japanese interceptive wall with heavy activity of aircraft and overwhelming tank strength.

The Japanese Forces have been intercepting the enemy effectively although outnumbered and have bled the enemy severely through self-sacrificing attacks. Despite this, however, the enemy, with a vast abundance of fighting personnel and materials, has poured fresh forces into all sectors and although the chance for annihilating the enemy appeared imminent, the Japanese have been forced to fight a heroic fight against material power with spirit.

A tense change took place throughout the front from about the time of the withdrawal with initiative of the Japanese Forces from Mandalay. From fighting for one town and one city, the struggle took on the character of a decisive struggle between the enemy and the Japanese.

During the middle part of March, the enemy suffered heavily from the close-quarter assaults thrown at him by the Japanese from all sides. Five airfields around the stronghold which the enemy had taken were re-seized by the Japanese Forces. But the Japanese were unable to annihilate the enemy because of the constant pouring in of fresh enemy tanks and of the day and night activity of enemy aircraft.

Front Becomes Confused

At about this time, the enemy, crossing the river at a point about 40 kilometers west of Mandalay, and at Myinmu, about 50 kilometers west of Mandalay, drove, with tank spearheads, into the middle of the Japanese interceptive front. With this, the front became confused.

The results scored by the Japanese Forces on the Irrawaddy front from the beginning of the year through March were 7,800 abandoned enemy bodies, 273 tanks and armored cars set ablaze and stalled, 29 planes shot down or demolished, 251 trucks set ablaze, 79 machineguns destroyed or captured and 34 vessels sunk. In addition, the close-quarter attacks of the Japanese clearly demolished the enemy's courage. How great was the terror to the enemy may be seen from the fact that the enemy dropped leaflets pleading for a ceasure of such attacks at night and offering to cease bombing if the Japanese complied with the plea.

But the present situation has come about because the Japanese did not have air cooperation and only little tank support. The enemy, which has now driven into the Burmese plains southeast of the Irrawaddy, now totals six divisions; the 19th Indian division hitting southward from Mandalay, two British division south of this near Chause, the 20th Indian division at a point about 50 kilometers south of Myinmu, the 5th and 7th Indian divisions at Nyaung, crossing point on the river about 100 kilometers west of Meiktila and the 17th Indian division at Meiktila. It is estimated that these forces have from 500 to 600 tanks on the front lines.

Because the terrain in this region is undulating, the enemy is emloying his tanks in an effort to cut the routes of the Japanese rearwardly deploying from their Irrawaddy positions. The Japanese Forces, however, are moving to their new positions with firm order and organization, each unit working as a solid mass. It is clear that if the enemy drives blindly ahead with overconfidence, he will be struck hard in a counterthrust.

Aiming at Rangoon

Nevertheless, it is not hard to imagine that the enemy, having attained his objective of reaching Mandalay, aspires to the seizure of Rangoon. With the rainy season ahead, the enemy apparently is striving to push ahead as far as possible. Already, a part of the 17th Indian division, has struck southward from Meiktila, and on March 10, drove into Yamethin, on the Mandalay road, with tank spearheads

Meanwhile, the enemy at Nyaung too has driven southward and is engaged in combat with Japanese troops about 40 kilometers south of that point. The objective of this enemy force is to take Yenangyaung, the only oil region in Burma, and at the same time to drive further south and secure the road from Prome to Rangoon.

In pace with this development in the Irrawaddy region, action is also taking place in the Shan sector. The 30th and 35th divisions of the newly organized 1st Army has reached Lashio, the 50th division of the newly organized 8th Army has reached Hsipaw, and the 36th Indian division has reached Chause, 120 kilometers southwest of that point. These forces are moving gradually south on the Shan plateau.

Meanwhile, in the coastal region, the 26th Indian division, which after landing from Ramri island, on the opposite coast, hit into Taungup on March 4 and is engaged in fighting with intercepting Japanese Forces in the mountains to the [illegible]

Newly Created Post of Marine Transport in I.H.Q. Given Nomura

The Inspectorate-General of Marine Transport was created in the Imperial Headquarters on May 1 and Admiral Naokuni Nomura was, on Wednesday, concurrently appointed the first Inspector-General of Marine Transport and Lieutenant General Goro Isoya concurrently appointed Chief-of-Staff to the Inspectorate-General, it was announced jointly by the War and Navy Ministries the same day.

BORNEO OILFIELDS AIMED IN ENEMY'S NEW LANDING

Tarakan Operation Forced by Enemy to Overcome Handicap Of Long Commissary Lines

By K. KAWAMURA and Y. YOSHIDA
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTH, May 2.—In a frantic attempt to force a decision in the war situation in view of the extention of the commissary lines, the enemy began to effect landings on Tarakan Island scheming to seize the oilfields in Borneo. However, the enemy bombardment and bombing attacks were not as intense as prior to previous landing operations.

Before daybreak on April 27 groups of enemy warships including five cruisers, some destroyers and more than 10 mine-sweepers, accompanied by over 100 landing barges and several transports, approached Tarakan Island. The enemy vessels once came within some 30,000 meters of the island, but immediately left.

On the following day, before daybreak, the enemy again appeared in the waters near the island bringing several mine-sweepers and started to open a water route, while a small number of aircraft machinegunned and bombed the island. The surface craft offshore also went into action bombarding the shore. However, compared with the vigorous action preceding other landing operations the enemy air attacks were mild. Due to lack of aircraft carriers, only some 20 aircraft appeared over the island. The enemy bombardment was also sporadic and at night all the vessels were inactive in fear of Japanese attacks.

Attesting to his design to land on the island, the enemy, equipped with more than 10 barges and about the same number of amphibious tanks, approached Lingkas on the western coast of Tarakan Island on April 30; however, furiously counterattacked by the Japanese, the enemy could no more than reconnoiter the Japanese offensive potential. Determined to force a landing, again on May 1 before daybreak, the enemy forces effected a landing on Lingkas coast under cover of intense bombardment and bombing.

At present, the landed forces are not very powerful, armed only with several tanks, but, continuously bombing and bombarding the enemy strength while constructing a birdgehead. The Japanese on the spot, fully aware of the enemy'maneuvers, and fiercely assaulting the invaders, exacting heavy sacrifices in blood. Revealing the iron determination of the Japanese fighting men on the spot, the commander there sent a wireless message saying that the Japanese officers and men are resolved to annihilate the enemy.

Fighting Progressing

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, May 2.—An enemy unit comprised of five cruisers, over 10 destroyers and patrol boats, more than 110 landing barges and several transports, appeared at dawn of April 27 in the Tarakan area and on the following two days carried out ship bombardment as well as strafing with a small number of planes. Then on April 30 the enemy attempted to land a part of his forces, but was immediately repulsed by Japanese Garrison Forces. The enemy, however, under cover of relentless artillery firing forced a landing near Lingkas Beach at dawn of May 1 and has since been reinforcing his forces with the Japanese Forces stationed there fighting grimly against them. War results are being investigated. The fighting spirit of the Japanese is at high pitch, according to an announcement of the Japanese Garrison at 11 a.m. today.

OKINAWA DEFENDERS STOP ALL-OUT TANK OFFENSIVE

Force Heavy Losses on Enemy On Southern Front, Encircle Kuwan Invaders

The all-out offensive which the United States invasion forces on the southern front of the main Okinawa Island had been prosecuting with increasing vigor since April 20 was again brought to a complete standstill on May 2 by intense Japanese counterattacks which forced heavy losses on the Americans. The enemy forces are now preparing for their next operations; accordingly the firing lines in this area remain unchanged, only local fighting continuing to take place.

In the western coast area, the enemy is now trying to secure the supply of more ammunition and other war materials.

A futile attempt by a group of enemy troops and tanks to penetrate Japanese positions in the Chuma area was repulsed.

Meanwhile a part of the invasion forces made their way into the Kuwan area about 1½ kilometers southwest of Gusukuma. The Japanese Units on the spot which have encircled the invaders are now attacking the enemy vigorously.

Daily Enemy Losses 1,000

By I. INOUE
Of the Military Press Corps.

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE May 2.—Enormous losses, averaging 1,000 a day, are being inflicted on the enemy by Japanese frontline forces on the main Okinawa Island in the typhonic counterdrives conducted throughout the front.

Meanwhile, the attacks being hurled with continuous fury by the Japanese Special Attack Corps are increasing in intensity and the blow sustained by the main strength of the enemy fleets is becoming gradually more serious.

Up till the middle of April, there were about seven groups of enemy task forces, including the British. Japanese scouts scouring the sea zone on Sunday, however, caught only four enemy groups southeast of the main Okinawa Island and south of Miyakojima. Enemy aircraft carriers, including converted carriers, operating in the same area are estimated to total only 16.

Enemy vessels connected directly with the landing operations, however, are still of a considerable number. Off Katena only on Monday, two battleships, four cruisers, nine destroyers, 20 transports, 50 landing barges and more than 30 other small vessels were counted.

Reports also indicate that the enemy, in his desperation, is employing obsolete French, Italian and Dutch warships. It is held, however that the enemy will throw everything he has, risking everything, in the effort to take the Okinawas, and this requires careful watch.

3 Enemy Warships Sunk

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 3.—Striking hard at a group of enemy vessels in waters east of the Ryukyu islands, Japanese submarine units yesterday morning instantaneously sank one large transport and two destroyers. Meanwhile, enemy air activity over the Ryukyu front yesterday was slight, only 40 to 50 planes appearing over Japanese bases.

Enemy Raids Minamitorishima

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, May 3.—Twenty-odd four-motored enemy planes raided Minamitorishima on Monday and Japanese Units stationed there shot down one of them. On the same day a total of 22 P-51's and B-25's raided Chichijima, of which two were shot down by the Japanese.

[illegible]UNTRIES APPOINTED ON MAJOR COMMISSIONS

[illegible] of Norway, Belgium South Africa, Venezuela [illegible] at S.F. Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 2.—The Steering Committee moved shortly after Tuesday morning and completed the working organization of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, according to a San Francisco report.

Norway, Belgium, South Africa and Venezuela were placed in charge of the four major commissions of the conference and a dozen committees will cooperate under them.

Belgium has the commission on "principles and purposes." This is the group that holds rights to the preamble of the world charter—an extension of the organization; South Africa heads the commission on its general assembly, and this proposed assembly will have members from all the United Nations and it will be able to use the weight of world opinion against possible future conflict.

Norway received leadership on the commission on Security Council, which will act as an agency to see that peace is kept by force if necessary. That is an arrangement under the Dumbarton Oaks plan which forms the bases for the proposed charter.

Venezuela heads the commission on the World Court and international body of jurist to handle the [illegible] matters of deeds or punishments if necessary.

As to the committee under South Africa's "general assembly" commission, Turkey will work out procedure and structure of the organization; Bolivia "political and security council"; India, "economic and social" cooperation; and New Zealand, "trusteeship" system.

To Discuss Trusteeship

America, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking, and France are scheduled to meet on Thursday night to discuss trusteeship. Two committees operate under the World Court commission. These are the court problems headed by Peru and general legal problems headed by Egypt. In this way the work of forming the charter is distributed among many nations.

U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius said that it was anticipated that each delegations would have a representative on each commission and committee if possible with authorities to make decisions for their country. He said that in case of the smaller delegations it may be necessary to accredit his delegates to some people now serving as advisor, otherwise they would not be able to obtain representation on all the conference body.

A full conference session to be held later today will be presided over by Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar.

An AP dispatch, meanwhile, quoted Archibald MacLeish, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, as predicting that the four sponsoring Powers of the United Nations Conference will agree on the basic amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks draft. "Negotiations on these proposals are going on in a very hopeful way," MacLeish told newsmen adding that the American delegates expect to make public, tomorrow or the next day, the text of the amendments.

Smuts Makes Speech

The seventh plenary session was convened on Tuesday by Stettinius. The first speaker was Prime Minister General Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa. There was applause as Smuts made way to the rostrum to shake hands with Stettinius and to the speaker's platform below the rostrum.

Smuts was a colorful figure in a full military dress as a field marshal. After paying tribute to the late President Roosevelt, Smuts discussed the difference between the covenant and the League of Nations and the proposed Dumbarton Oaks plan. He urged close control by the United Nations of economic and social causes of war.

Another speaker was French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault. Stettinius interrupted the addresses to introduce to the conference a group of wounded American soldiers, who stood in their places in the back of the main floor and received an enthusiastic applause of the delegates and the press. These wounded Americans were brought to the plenary session in special buses from a nearby hospital. Then Stettinius resumed the alphabetical role call of delegations. These speeches lasted until 6:05 p.m. and were made by the chief delegates from Ethiopia, Guatemala, Iran, Iraq, Liberia and Turkey.

Stettinius announced that the eighth plenary session would be held on Tuesday night with T.V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, presiding.

Urges Increased Membership

The Foreign Minister of Iran spoke in Arabic. He declared that the number of states to be represented on the proposed Security Council should be increased to give smaller nations a voice in keeping the peace. He also recommended that the general assembly of the organization be given authority by a two third vote to act to end disputes when the Security Council fails to agree.

The Ethiopian Minister to the United States reminded the conference that "Ethiopia stands before the world as the first of the United Nations to be liberated." He said, "The peace loving nations of the world must not be called upon again as was Ethiopia to submit to what has been rightly called a procedure."

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, one of the members of the American delegations talked with the reporters during the press meeting with the American delegations. Vandenberg admitted his quotation on the record during a conference to give his full support of Stettinius at the conference. Vandenberg said, "As far as I am concerned the Secretary of the State has acted as a thoroughbred in some very difficult proceeding and he has my fullest support."

Stettinius told reporters that all official statements of the delegation would come through him as chief of the American delegation.

Deadline Set Friday

Stettinius said that Friday is set as the deadline for the various nations to submit their suggestions or comments for possible revision of the basic Dumbarton Oaks plan. Already he said that the secretariates have received 700 pages of suggestions from the delegates of the nations. He stated that the Americans have at least 16 amendments to offer but they have not been made public.

At Monday's plenary session, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden presided. The Foreign Minister of Ecuador was the other speaker and he suggested that eventual provision be made to admit all the sovereign states of the world into the proposed national security organization. "To win peace, moral disarmament is necessary. The instinct of violence of which men and states possess must be put out of existence," he stated.

The delegate from Haiti stressed that the penal code and other systems of law, vital for world organization must change with the current time.

Food Rations Slashed For American Troops In European Theater

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 2.—Rations for American troops in the European theater who are on "light duties" will be cut 10 per cent because of the world food conditions, it was announced today by the headquarters of the European theater of operations, according to a London dispatch. Troops who perform hard or moderately hard work will receive the basic military ration. In this group are included all combat units and hospital patients, the announcement said.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 2

At the head of the heroic defenders of the Reich capital, the Fuehrer has fallen. Filled with the determination to save his people and the world from the destruction by Bolshevism he has sacrificed his life. His example of faithful service until death imposes on all soldiers the same obligation.

The remnants of the Berlin garrison, split up into several groups, are fighting with great embitterment in the government quarters of the town.

In Mecklenburg the enemy pressed back our forces to the Neuruppin-Mueritz Lake-Rostock line. Fighter and bomber formations participated in the fighting with great effect. In northwestern Germany fighting with the British is continuing with unrelenting ferocity. With the employment of further formations the enemy attacked from out of his bridgehead northwest of Lauenburg gaining territory in the area northwest of Moelln while from the bridgehead southeast of Boizenburg American panzer formations advanced as far as Schwerin.

In Saxonia, the Americans refrained from further actions and took back their lines some kilometers toward the west in the Fichtelgebirge area. The U.S. 7th Army in upper Bavaria attacked in a southerly direction. In the center of Munich embittered street fighting is continuing. Enemy formations, advancing from Kochel, were repelled east of Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

In upper Italy the enemy is pressing northward on both sides of the Lake Garda. At the mountain spurs north of Verona the enemy was thrown back while north of Milan and at Novara our troops are defending themselves against the enemy breakthrough attempts.

Motor torpedo boats of our Navy at the southern French coast sank an enemy cruiser as well as a freighter.

In the Eastmark, the lull in the fighting is continuing since yesterday. In the Bruenn sector, however, fighting activity revived. East of Bruenn the enemy succeeded in making a deeper penetration in the direction of Wischau while in the fighting area of Maehrisch-Ostrau strong enemy formations advanced in a southwesterly direction and reached Maehrisch-Ostrau.

At the Frische Nehrung our forces sank six amphibian vehicles from out of a Soviet landing detachment.

The Anglo-American air force during the day confined itself to fighter and low-level attacks over the northwestern German area.

U.S. DEMANDING CONTROL OF VITAL PACIFIC ISLANDS

'Continued Trusteeship' Says Stassen; Chungking's Suggestions Hinted by Koo

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 2.—Dr. Wellington Koo, member of the Chungking delegation to the United Nations Conference, told a press conference today that the proposed territorial trusteeship was "another name for the mandate system which was created after the last war," according to a San Francisco dispatch.

"When the question is brought before the Conference," he said, "we hope to arrive at results which will be a distinct improvement over the former system. We have certain ideas to present." Koo declined to give details of these ideas.

He said that at the first meeting of the Trusteeship Committee there was an informal exchange of views, but he hoped for more rapid progress.

Another San Francisco dispatch, meanwhile, said that Commander Harold Stassen told reporters that it is "obvious" that the United States must retain the vital strategic islands in the Pacific. Stassen, who is the chief American representative in the trusteeship policy negotiations, said that the United States should not seek permanent title but would be justified in demanding "continued trusteeship" over the islands taken from Japan. The question will be taken up at the meeting of the "Big-Five" on Thursday night.

Just before the plenary session, the Chungking delegates held a press conference in the main room of the Veterans' Building. This building closely resembles the War Memorial Opera House and is located next to the Opera House building. The room where the Chinese delegates met the press is a large one, with the platform on one end covered by blue velvet. The 10 Chinese delegates and their chief adviser, took their seats on this platform promptly at 2:45 p.m., the scheduled time for the meeting. Long before this, representatives of the press and of the radio had crowded into the room, sitting at tables on the main floor and in the balcony. In all there were about 345 newspapermen and women present, including representatives of Chinese papers in the United States as well as of those in China.

Soong May Leave 'Frisco

Domei

LISBON, May 2.—Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking delegate to the San Francisco Conference, may return to Chungking within a few days to attend the Kuomintang Plenary Conference to be held at Chungking, according to reports received from reliable sources, says a San Francisco dispatch. "I have to handle domestic affairs of my country also," said Soong addressing newspapermen today.

ITALY OPENS CABLE LINE

Service Is Available to U.S. and Britain Beginning May 4

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 2.—A public telegraph service will be opened on May 4 by Italy on the one hand, and the United States and beyond and Britain and beyond on the other, as a result of a conference held in Rome between the Italian Government and delegations representing the United States and British governments, according to a Washington dispatch. The service to be available to the United States and its possessions and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Collections and delivery will be in the hands of the Itano Cable and external service will be in the hands of the RCA Cable and Wireless while military necessity requires the presence of these companies in Italy. Traffic will be limited initially to private telegrams and business telegrams containing simple inquiries and exchange of information.

Lend-Lease to Holland

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 2.—Two Lend-Lease agreements, one providing that America supply the Netherlands with essential war materials and the other extending the existing agreements providing for reverse Lend-Lease, have been announced by the United States Government today, according to a Washington dispatch. The Lend-Lease agreements are estimated to involve ¥242,000,000.

Hannegan Succeeds Walker

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 2.—Frank C. Walker has resigned as U.S. Postmaster General and Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has been named to succeed him effective July 1, according to a Washington dispatch. Hannegan will stay on as the Democratic chairman. President Truman announced Walker's resignation at a news conference and said he had accepted it grudgingly.

Chennault Indignant at Chungking Chinese For Stealing Accessories From U.S. Planes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 2.—The general Chinese public in the Chungking-controlled territory are obstructing the operation of the American air forces because of their strong antipathy aroused against American officers and men due to the latter's tyrannic oppression and also the unprecedented inflation brought about since their arrival, Major General Claire Chennault, Commander of the U.S. 14th Air Force in China, said in a recent press interview, the April 16 issue of the American weekly Time reported, according to a Washington report.

Under the headline "Chinese Gang," the magazine quoted in part Chennault's following statement:

"Groups of robbers and gangs, as well as a part of the Chinese public, are always obstructing the operations of the 14th Air Force. Some of their crimes are:

"Firstly, they steal tires and wheels of P-51's.

"Secondly, they steal parts of bombs to make them worthless.

"Thirdly, as they steal knives, provisions, matches and other articles contained in parachutes for use in jungles, the lives of pilots who make emergency landing without being aware of the theft are endangered.

"Fourthly, munitions, arms, gas pipes, vehicles and others are being stolen everywhere.

"Fifthly, according to American soldiers stationed in China areas, these crimes are gradually increasing.

"Sixthly, at a certain base, the Chinese stole motors and timing gears from tractors supplying bombs to heavy bomber planes."

SOVIET PRESS SUPPORTING YENAN AGAINST CHUNGKING

China Reds Backed as Progressive; Chiang Regime Said 'American Puppet'

China now receives much attention from Soviet newspapers, magazines, and public lectures, and "progressive Yenan" is supported, while Chungking, "American puppet," is ridiculed, Mikio Watanabe, Mainichi correspondent at Moscow reports. The Izvestia, a Soviet Government organ for example, comments on the internal condition of the Chungking regime as follows:

"The cause of Chungking's present crisis is the existence of a reactionary faction in the regime. This faction schemes to divide control instead of promoting national unity. Thus the problems surrounding Chungking are not being solved at all.

"It is quite natural that the Soviet has much interest in and sympathy for the Yenan regime, the champion of progressive and democratic elements in China."

"Soviet newspapers," the Mainichi correspondent writes, "criticize the concentration of 500,000 Chungking troops in the areas surrounding the territory under the influence of Yenan."

The correspondent refers to the Trud, an organ of the Soviet Labor Party, which recently printed an outline of a "Report on Red China" a book written by Forman, Chungking correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune and the New York Times highly praising the democratic characteristics, unity and patriotism of the Chinese people in the Communist-controlled territory of China, and from which the following interview of the author with Chu Te, leader of the Chinese Communist Party, is quoted:

"Question: Even after the conclusion of the present war, the United States and other anti-Axis nations will probably send large quantities of arms to China. Do you not have any fear that Chungking might use these arms against Yenan?

Calls Chiang Two-Faced

"Answer: We would not wage any internal war, but we will fight any anti-democratic influence, as well as any reactionary faction, as we did in the past. Respecting the question whether we would support the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, I would say that as long as Chiang supports democratic principles and continues the war against Japan, the public will support him. He would in that case be the first true democratic leader of China. But if he continues his present two-faced policy and also the oppression of the Communist Party and other democratic factions, he will lose public's support."

The Mainichi correspondent continues:

"Also at the beginning of March, the Trud printed a portion of 'Solution of Asia Problems' by Owen Lattimore, former advisor to Chiang Kai-shek. In this book, Lattimore said: 'In all future questions of the world, the part to be played by Asia will be extremely important. Failure in Asia will smash the American desire for establishing peace. Thus the new balance of power in Asia will be conditioned by the degree of xpansion of Soviet democracy. Then we should not overlook the ideology of Marxists as mere propaganda, because this ideology is no longer a propaganda tool, it is now actively fighting capitalism. The democratic ideology of the United States and Britain cannot be compared with the realistic policy of the Soviets.'

"As regards the present condition of the Chungking regime, the 'War and Working Class' of March 1 reprinted the following account, by Moskwin and Petrolenko, recent conditions in the territory under the Chungking regime:

Chungking Troops Miserable

"On an autumn day in drizzling rain our Chevrolet traveled along the Kunming road at 25 to 30 miles an hour. After going about two hours we caught up with Chungking troops. They were walking heavily, bare-footed or wearing straw shoes. Soon we came to a large unit which was resting, and our car had to stop. When we talked with these soldiers, we learned that they were going in the direction of Yenan.

"Their ages ranged from 18 to about 50. Mostly being bare-footed they were utterly fatigued. Those laying themselves down on the road side appeared to be unable to walk any further. But closing their eyes, they were silently moving onward. Such are the Chungking troops one will meet everywhere. Of course not all the Chungking troops are like this. There are also well-equipped crack units, but such forces are kept in the interior regions. For instance the troops under Hu Tsung-nan that we saw in Sian were much superior to those at the front.

"In the midst of the fierce fighting in Honan province last summer, a certain Chungking official spoke of the pitiful condition of the Chungking soldiers in the following words: 'The soldiers are given two bowls of rice each day, and the officers receive wages ranging from 800 to 2,000 Chinese dollars a month. With their pay, they can only buy ten packages of cigarettes. But they have their families to support. Thus all the men try to earn some money. But only high officers can make money, and the rank and file cannot. Thus when the Japanese forces commenced the Honan operations Chungking army officers were only eager to protect their own property.'

"'Foreign, and particularly American newspapers, are devoting much space to news on China, but they fail to give true reports. To know how China is progressing it is necessary to observe deeply into every phase of Chinese life. Why are Chungking troops continually defeated by the Japanese? To understand this, it is only sufficient to make one visit to the frontline of the Chungking forces.'"

REDS APPROACH HURLEY

Express to Envoy Eagerness to Attend 'Frisco Conference

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 1.—U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, Major General Patrick Hurley, today disclosed for the first time the request made by the Chinese Communist Party to be represented at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, according to a Chungking report. The Ambassador recently returned to Chungking.

Hurley stated that when he was in Washington during his furlough, he received a wire from the Communist Party asking him to arrange the matter for them. He replied that the San Francisco Conference was a conference of nations, not of political party and told the Chinese Reds that it was proper for them to apply for representation in the Chinese delegation through the National Government of the Republic of China, which is recognized as the Government of China. At the same time, he suggested that it would be a good thing if the Communist Party was given a representation in the Chinese delegation.

Liberalizing Censorship

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 1.—Censorship of news going out of China should be liberalized as far as possible for it will benefit China if news is more fully presented to the public, urged Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, today, according to a report from Chungking. Hurley said that news should be released as much as possible on condition that certain information does not leak out to the enemy. He stated that Dr. T. V. Soong, Acting President of the Executive Yuan, and Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Information Minister, both agreed to liberalize the censorship.

UNITED NATIONS PLAN SEEN TOOL OF 'BIG 3' POWERS

Aims to Perpetuate Military Alliance, Economic Nationalism, Says Economist

By NOBUTARO KAWASHIMA

(Nobutaro Kawashima is an outstanding international economist and the best authority on international commercial treaties in Japan, having served as Japan's Minister to Greece and concurrently as her delegate to practically all important international economic and legal conferences. Mr. Kawashima is now a lecturer at Tokyo University of Industry. The following is the gist of an advance copy of his latest contribution to Revue Diplomatique entitled "Remarks on the United Nations' Conference on International Security at San Francisco.")

Probably, in view of the final failure of the Versailles system and the League of Nations, the present peace settlement is going to be far less idealistic than the Wilsonian Peace. The fourteen points of Woodrow Wilson stood for free trade, as well as for reduction of armament. It was then considered by many that should racial equality be added, the world would have taken a long step toward lasting peace. Japan with this hope attached much faith to the League of Nations in spite of the fact that the principle of racial equality met a tragic end at the Versailles Conference.

However, this again was followed by a series of great disappointments: First, the non-participation of the United States. Second, the degeneration of the League into a so-called "Anglo-French cooperation." Third, the purely academic and therefore unrealistic attitude of small member nations. We only look back with heavy heart to the time when President Wilson failed to secure the support of his own Senate. Not only the British Empire and France within the League exercised their influence against racial equality, free trade and reduction of armament; but also outside the League, the United States not satisfied with having cornered Latin America under the banner of the so-called Monroe Doctrine, interfered in far off East Asia, demanding open door to assure for herself the privilege of economic aggrandizement in East Asia. The failure of the London Economic Conference of 1933 paved the way for Britain to strengthen Empire Preference through the Ottawa Agreement, while France set out to establish complete monopolization over her overseas possessions including Indo-China.

U.S. Bars Foreign Goods

The United States, who had already closed her doors to foreign made goods, by means of high tariffs, such as the Fordney McCumber Act of 1930, and by export subsidies, tried to sell her manufactured goods and primary products resorting thus to a new foreign trade policy to weather the depression she was faced with. Hull's reciprocity principle, which was brought into being in 1934, was directed, under the cover of "free trade" mainly to such markets as the Latin Americas, England, France and some others, in the interest of American economy.

The result was the break-up of the world market, into several independent blocs, which naturally jeopardized trade relationships which had been growing ever since the advent of the Industrial Revolution. The mal-distribution of gold is one of its evil outcomes. Most of the world's gold was absorbed by the United States, which mounted more than 20 billion dollars. The gold standard became unworkable in most countries. Densely populated areas with high reproduction rates in spite of their very poor and limited resources, under which category were Japan, Germany and Italy, were to be driven out of the picture. Population pressure almost reached a breaking point in these areas, forcing the adoption of innovations such as clearing and payment agreement, currency administration, and other such measures.

It is a source of deep regret to view in retrospect the non-adoption of the first Geneva Protocol, which contained Japan's everlasting plea to submit those disputes of so-called "domestic" nature such as immigration, entry, residence, land-ownership, tariff, coastwise trade, to an international arbitration court. This first protocol was laid on the shelves by the opposition of Britain only to be replaced by a second protocol which in no way resembled the former. It may be said that the seed of this second world war was sown at that time. The whirlwind came which could not be prevented by the spineless League of Nations. The storm was rather fanned by economic nationalism on the part of the big powers after the breakdown of the London Economic Conference. It is not an exaggeration to say now that the breakdown was above all due to the isolationist policy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt who aimed at making America an "Island of Prosperity" instead of internationally cooperating for world prosperity.

Like European Concert

The plan for general international security made at Dumbarton Oaks under the auspices of the United Nations provides no solution for the problems just mentioned. It is nothing more nor less than the post-war continuation of an Anglo-American-Soviet armed alliance which made its advent in the course of their war against Germany. The plan reminds us of the European Concert after the Congress of Vienna, 1815, as well as of the League of Nations. It is merely a scheme to impose "the victor's" rights upon the vanquished and would-be neutrals who were dragged into the conflict. The League of Nations Covenant was still so formulated that its Section 19 and 23 provided a way for peaceful changes; the present plan lacks even such a provision.

Secondly, the plan aims to perpetuate the cleavage between the "victors" and the "vanquished" through limitation of membership to the so-called "peace-loving nations." It is ridiculous to note that many of the so-called "peace-loving" neutrals were baited into the war against Japan and Germany in order only to obtain uneasy seats at the San Francisco Conference.

Thirdly, there is no mention in the plan of racial equality, freedom of trade, and freedom of development. It is feared that economic nationalism will remain unchanged in the respective spheres of interest and Anti-Asiatic legislations in Anglo-American countries will be continued or revived in the post-war time, together with brazen pressure for "open door" in the East. The international monetary fund arrangement under the Bretton Woods plan will not be workable unless it is based on a restoration of the world's trade network and of monetary movement. It eloquently argues that either an adequate and equitable distribution of population and resources or multilateral free trade arrangements under just and equitable treatment are the sine qua non of the plan.

Lastly, the plan provides for regional understandings. This may be to cover international engagements such as the Chapultepec agreement, Russo-French Alliance, and the Britain Empire system. On the other hand Asia will or is meant to be left without any such regional understanding; hence, we are afraid, it is to become a happy hunting ground for the nations thus organized. And this accentuation of economic nationalism, very opposite to the restoration of the world market demoralized since early 1930, is bound to drive the world into irretrievable chaos for many years to come.

Laval, Deat, Bonnard Interned in Spain; U.S. Pressure Seen

Domei

LISBON, May 2.—Former French Premier Pierre Laval, Labor Minister Marcel Deat and Education Minister Abel Bonnard arrived at Barcelona by plane today, but refused to comply with a personal order from Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco to leave Spain immediately, according to a Madrid dispatch. They will be interned at nearby Montjuich fortress pending the Spanish Government's decision.

It has been learned that Franco's refusal to admit Laval and the two other French leaders in his company was the result of pressure by American representatives. It is reported that the American consul immediately called on the civil government of Barcelona province.

B-29 RAIDS CHOSHI AREA

Engages in Strafing From Low Altitude of 300 Meters

At about 11:50 a.m., Wednesday, an enemy B-29 bomber appeared over the Choshi area, Chiba Prefecture, from the direction of the Kashima Sea and dropped small bombs and engaged in machine-gunning attacks from the extreme low altitude of about 300 meters.

Taking advantage of the weather conditions, the raider appears to have cut off its engines off the coast and then appeared suddenly over Choshi. Despite the new strategy employed by the lone raider only the slightest damage was caused.

At about 11:20 a.m. the same day another lone B-29 appeared over Kujimachi in Ibaragi Prefecture and strafed the national school and surrounding area. Only slight damage was sustained.

Appears Over Miyazaki

A lone Mariana-based B-29 bomber appearing over Miyazaki Prefecture at about 7:30 a.m., Wednesday, flew over Saegi and departed after 8 a.m. Another B-29 appeared over northern Kagoshima Prefecture during the morning, but left after a short while, flying eastward.

DOENITZ FEARED BY ENEMY

Hitler's Successor Played Vital Role In Submarine Warfare

Domei

ZURICH, May 1.—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, the Fuehrer's successor, has sent countless anti-Axis fleet units and ships to the bottom of the Atlantic while Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy and Commander of the German Submarine Fleet.

Admiral Doenitz was born in the Baltic port city of Mecklenburg in 1892, and is the son of a shipbuilder. He is 52 years old. From early childhood he was deeply interested in the navy and has given his entire life to the service of the German navy. In 1913 he was assigned to the light cruiser Breslau as a sub-lieutenant. After the outbreak of the First World War, he was transferred to the battle cruiser Goeben and made a name for himself in the incident concerning the entry of his ship into the port of Constantinople.

Following the First World War, he concentrated on submarines, began to take an interest in political affairs and took a hand in the National Socialist Party movement. After Adolf Hitler rose to power, he was appointed Commander of the Submarine Fleet. With the outbreak of the current war, he was entrusted with the blockading of the British Isles, turned the Atlantic Ocean into a graveyard for British and American ships and cast fear into the hearts of the anti-Axis seamen.

On Admiral Karl Rader's resignation year before last, he became Commander-in-Chief of the German Fleet. It is believed that he was trusted more greatly by the Fuehrer than any other man in the German army, navy or air force.

Chungking Prices Soar

Domei

LISBON, May 2.—Prices in Chungking at the end of March were double those of January and 1,044 times those of pre China Affair days, the Chungking Government stated today, a Chungking dispatch said. The same statement said that Leon Henderson, American envoy who visited Chungking recently to investigate the inflation, had not yet completed his concrete plans on price control and that he was conferring in the United States with T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister and acting President of the Chungking Executive Yuan who is now attending the San Francisco Conference.

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Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., [illegible]shima, Esq., [illegible], Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., [illegible], Esq.
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—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and [illegible] (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures
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—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance [illegible]

DEPRESSION IN AMERICA PREDICTED AFTER WAR

F.D.R.'s Sudden Death Wrecks 'Happy Dream'; Unemployment Is Big Issue

Taking apart the postwar fantasy which has driven the American public to fight the war up to the present, Goro Nakano, former New York correspondent of the Asahi, points to the inevitability of bitter American postwar disillusionment.

Mr. Nakano, writing in the Asahi, says in effect:

The United States is driving ahead with anxious haste with the belief that with one more push it will be able to defeat Germany and Japan and conquer the world. The self-centered and profit seeking American people have fought audaciously up to the present heedless of the enormous $300,000,000,000 war expenses and the sacrifice of several million men, dreaming, with their world's foremost superiority complex, the sweet dream of victory dangling before their eyes.

Why did the 130,000,000 Yankees, who consider the highest ideal of mankind to be freedom, pleasure, fine clothing and extravagant food, concentrate as they were told to do on this life risking war? Because they were dominated by the skilful war propaganda of the greatest rabble-rouser of all time, Franklin Roosevelt, and since the outbreak of the war have been dreaming of brilliant victory and a happy postwar life.

Anglo-U.S. Arrogance

In midst of the momentous Pearl Harbor defeat on December 8, 1941, Roosevelt, in his message to Congress at the outbreak of the war, spoke arrogantly of America's "inevitable victory." It was a classic example of Anglo-American arrogance, similar to Winston Churchill's declaration that "Britain has only one war aim: victory."

It is indeed remarkable that for three and a half years since that time, the United States has moved completely as ordered by Roosevelt, from the dark days of defeat to the counteroffensive in the East and West, with the foolish dream of victory. Let us here study the American dream of postwar happiness. It is in any case like the trick of the miracle propaganda of the millennium, of Jesus Christ returning if the war is won to rule the world for the next thousand years, with justice and freedom and peace, of the appearance of a paradise on earth.

The automobiles and aircraft of postwar America will cause a world-wide revolution, according to the plans drawn up by Raymond Loewe. This man, who is French and who, after graduation from university and who lives in New York City crossed to the United States and became a naturalized citizen, has succeeded in designing various ultra-modern things, from streamline to super-speed electric locomotives. Today he works for the army, designing smart looking weapons for the American forces. In the meantime, he has completed models of postwar automobiles and airplanes and is awaiting the day of their mass production.

Among the main things he has designed are duraluminum cross-continent buses with dining saloon, bar and observation room, super-speed automobiles using high-octane gas, helicopter buses, glass and plastic automobiles. This is "revealed" in "Victory," an overseas propaganda publication of the American Office of War Information.

Pushing Postwar Propaganda

An advertisement of the General Electric Company says, in effect, "All of General Electric's research, experience and technique on radio and television is being used for the production of radio weapons for victory. With the advent of victory, General Electric will apply the knowledge gained through the long years of war to peace aims and make wonderful radio and television apparatuses for the pleasure of the American public. All will be able to enjoy television, with family sets as well as with large installations using movie screens. With television, you will be able to see circus parades, the world baseball series and the arrival of luxury liners while sitting in your homes. You will also be able to invite your friends to your home to see the newest movies as well as other new entertainment. And with television, you will be able to keep up with the latest in styles, cooking, and dance steps."

An Edison Electric advertisement says, in effect, "Live a full life after the war with a swimming pool and bar in every home. This is the century of electricity. Give us the order and we'll begin work immediately."

In midst of all this, the sudden death of President Roosevelt at 3:35 p.m. April 12, 1945, began a slide to the destruction of the Yankee public's happy postwar dream.

The sudden death of President Roosevelt will cause no immediate change in the war policy of the United States, as may be seen from the proverb forbidding the change of a horse in the middle of a stream. The Americans, however were beginning to have misgivings as to the nature of victory; the intellectual classes and labor leaders were warning the Washington Government on the inevitable disillusionment after the close of the war. Under such circumstances, the psychological shock the death of President Roosevelt caused to the American masses may well be imagined for he was still regarded as the "magician for postwar prosperity." The "unheroic death of Present Roosevelt", to borrow an expression used by the American journal Time, destroyed at one stroke the vision of an earthly paradise painted by him in his rhetorical phrases.

Postwar Depression Seen

Not only so, but the nightmare of a postwar crisis has already appeared like a black cloud on the horizon, threatening to engulf the American public. "America may win the war," stated the American socialist leader Norman Thomas, "but America will be visited by a postwar economic depression of an unprecedented intensity and duration. The United States has again proclaimed the defense of democracy as the principal aim of the present war, but democracy will be unable to cope with the postwar depression. From this inevitable depression the United States will emerge as a Fascist or Socialist country, which will plunge into a Third World War."

The postwar demobilization is a serious problem for the United States. A law has indeed been enacted by Congress against postwar unemployment, but only one out of five demobilized soldiers, as Philip Murray, chairman of the C.I.O., suggests, will be able to get a job, no matter in what manner the law may be applied. Not only the working classes in general but the returned soldiers in particular, he declared, have to depend on the activities of labor unions for the protection of their interests.

"Four million Americans, at least, will be thrown out of employment on the termination of war." Mathews Woll, deputy president of the A. F. L. stated, "and unless the transition to peace industries is smoothly carried out, the number of the jobless will rise to the 8,000,000 level." The same note of warning was struck by Senator Harley Kilgore from West Virginia when he demanded adequate preparations for the postwar situation. According to his prognostications, America, within six months of the termination of war, will have 6,000,000 jobless, which number will rise to 12,000,000 within a year, and further to 18,000,000 within two years.

A Swedish economist, well posted on American affairs, came to a similar conclusion, discussing the subject in a remarkable book published not long ago. The United States economic organization, he statistically proved, will go down in the postwar depression. The postwar world, the economist declared, will be much worse than the prewar world. His views had a strong repercussion on the American public. The problem of unemployment, the struggle between labor and capital, the conflict between blacks and whites, all in an intensified form, are admitted by level-headed men and women to be so many features of postwar American life. As to the crime wave, Conroy, New York head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, expressed a strong anxiety over the situation resulting from the return of 10,000,000 fighters. He, therefore, demanded a reinforcement for the police force.

The San Francisco Conference assembled on the scheduled date, in spite of the death of President Roosevelt, but the conference may be doomed to a similar disappointment for anything to the contrary.

Officers Are Composed Despite Heavy Strain Over Operation of Special Attack Air Units

By S. SAKAIRI
Of the Military Press Corps

A CERTAIN BASE.—The commanding officers, in the tense atmosphere surrounding this base, show hardly any sign of strain in spite of their tremendous responsibility. The Kamikaze Special Attack Units stationed here participated in the daring enterprise on April 28 when a general attack was carried out on the enemy ships round the main Okinawa Island.

The planes were all ready to take off for the theater of the struggle. When it was nearly time for the advance units to reach the spot, the senior commander asked the radio operator if there was any communication from the vanguard of the attacking planes. Replying in the negative, the operator strained every nerve to catch any message from those planes. A tense moment passed, and an important message on tactics arrived. At the flash of a lamp in front of the commander's station, the torpedo planes took off one after another, making their way through the evening mist, straight toward their targets.

In the gathering darkness, another tense moment and passed, when the operator announced the arrival of the first report from the machines that took off from this base. It was No.—machine, piloted by Sublieutenant Takuya Adachi, the one that led the vanguard of these machines. The next moment would bring the final message from that plane, but there was an abrupt interruption. Anxiety was visible on the faces of the men on the spot, for it was clear that, if that plane encountered enemy fighter planes in a night attack, it would be impossible for the machine to continue its attack.

The next message that came was from the plane piloted by Sublieutenants Masazumi Shimokawa and Shigeru Kamiho. It reported the ramming into an enemy carrier. This was followed by messages reporting the ramming into a battleship and the encounter with enemy fighter planes. As to the plane piloted by Sublieutenant Adachi, the final message that came after a short interval stated that it had succeeded in sinking a large enemy transport by skilfully evading the attack of fighter planes.

Ground Crew Active

By T. TANAKA
Of the Military Press Corps

AN ARMY AIR BASE.—At this base, one of the starting points of the Special Attack Corps, work for the ground establishment has also enormously increased together with intensified fighting. Should an enterprise of the Wild Eagles be nullified on account of a loose rivet or a small leakage of oil, nothing could be more regrettable. The ground personnel are, therefore, working day and night to make the preparations as complete as possible.

A certain number of new machines for the Special Attack Corps arrived recently. The ground members immediately set about examining the engines and equipment, to make sure that they are all up to the mark. These members, who have to dispose of an enormous amount of work in a limited number of hours, do their best anxious to finish their work by the appointed time for the execution of an operation depends upon the successful completion of their work. What appears to be impossible is being accomplished, thanks to the technical skill of the ground personnel strengthened by their sterling moral qualities.

A group of 13 members including a probational officer have arrived here as a reinforcement to the ground members, from a distance of 200 or 300 kilometers. Immediately after reporting their arrival to the commander, they began assisting in making the final preparations for the Special Attack machines. With their assistance, the work made quick progress, and was finished before sunset. A report was made to the commander on the completion of the work, with confidence born of the successful accomplishment of a task.

"Now it is our turn to sink enemy ships, one ship by one plane," Sublieutenant Sugito, Commander of the 80th Shimbu Unit, told me after the final preparations were completed.

News and Views

Troubles in the Future

The problem of the disposal of colonies—one of the important subjects of discussion at the San Francisco Conference—is a harbinger of trouble on the United States political scene and also in international relations in the post-bellum world.

According to the terms of the Atlantic Charter, every nation in the world should be made independent and accorded a place in the sun. Needless to say, this stand will receive the support of the medium and smaller of the 46 nations participating in the San Francisco Conference none of which is in possession of colonies.

The United States and Britain, however, are divided in their views on colonial problems at the Conference which is now centering its attention on disposal of territories mandatory to the Axis Powers and their colonies in the Pacific Ocean and in Africa. There is no doubt that Britain is casting a covetous eye on the Italian colonies in East Africa, while the United States is scheming to take possession of islands in the Pacific such as the Marianas and other Japanese mandated islands. It is easy to presume that Britain, at the Conference, will raise opposition to the colonies trusteeship plan as it will hinder her scheme for the acquisition of new territories and will turn around and make a demand for additional territories instead.

The United States, meanwhile, may not be so unscrupulous as to demand outright possession of the Marianas and other Japanese mandated territories in the Pacific. But it is wholly out of the question that she will consent to the return of these territories to Germany, their former owner.

The idea of international trusteeship for colonies, according to information so far available, is based on joint management of colonies with certain bases vital for defense to be immune from inspection by a managing committee. The real intention of the United States, however, is to take possession of the islands in the Pacific in order to turn them into bases to gain mastery over the Pacific.

With the progress of the San Francisco Conference, this intention became more manifest and explicit as for instance, in the proposal made by Commander Harold Stassen, one of the American delegates to the Conference. Stassen is said to have proposed that islands and territories taken away from the Axis powers should be divided into two categories, namely, "economical" and "strategical" spheres. He is also said to have declared that a "strategical" sphere should be placed under the full control of a certain country which required bases in that sphere for its defense.

There is no doubt that Stassen's proposal is directed against islands in the Pacific, and his proposal is supported by American public opinion. In the meantime, Senator David Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, brazenly declared that every military base wrenched away from Japanese hands should be taken over by the United States. This declaration was made as Walsh was leaving for San Francisco to confer with the American delegation at the Conference together with four other committee men.

Well-informed quarters in Washington state that Senator Walsh is speaking for the Navy while the United States Army seems to be adhering to the international trusteeship plan. Thus viewed, it can be safely predicted that the colonial problem will give rise to trouble in the anti-Axis camp in the future, and also in America as a domestic political problem.

AIRMAN'S MOTHER BARES SPIRIT OF NIPPON WOMEN

Says in Letter That Her Only Wish Is That Her Sons Will Die Ramming the Enemy

The Japanese mother is strong. Her only wish is that her sons will die, ramming the enemy, so writes a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent from a certain army air base. His article follows:

A letter written by the mother of an army airman has recently reached the base. It was one prayer from the heart of the mother that her son, who had been selected to join the Special Attack Corps, might have the good fortune of performing his duty by scoring a hit on an enemy vessel with himself and the bombs carried by him in a plane.

The letter was from the mother of a Corporal, member of the Shimbu Unit of the Special Attack Corps, and addressed to a Lieutenant. It was in reply to the Lieutenant who sent her a photograph of her son, the Corporal, which he had taken at this base where he stopped on the way to the base in the south of the Special Attack Corps. What was her joy when the picture of her son was in her hands!

In the morning and at night, indeed at all times, she pressed the picture to her bosom, muttering a prayer that the day might arrive speedily when he would die for the country. Out of mothers like the mother of the Corporal, the Special Attack Corps rose.

The letter was written on a piece of rolled paper. The handwriting was pleasing to read. The letter was one worthy of a Japanese mother.

The letter ran:

"It is spring, and I am full of a profound sense of gratitude to you who must be preoccupied now with the performance of your task which is connected with the maintenance of the first line of defense. So I take up my pen although I am aware that I am bold in doing so.

"I am the mother of X, whose photograph you were so kind as to send me some time ago. I am in tears under the influence of the strong emotions that come upon me at the thought that you were good enough to send to me the last photograph of my son, after you had done so many kindnesses to him.

"I know from the newspapers and radio broadcasts that many young men are ending their lives gloriously by resorting to ramming action in attacks upon enemy vessels, and it pains my heart to think that Japan, our land, is facing a severe trial. I was anxiously hoping for the speedy arrival of the day when my son, an utterly unexperienced man in military service, and having the honor of being a member of the Special Attack Corps whose task is the important one of maintaining the first line of defense, would go into action under the direction of his superiors and comrades-in-arms, without doing anything that might expose him to the charge of delaying in the demonstration of his loyalty to the national cause, when I was informed of his selection for inclusion in the unit.

"There could be no greater joy to me, as a mother of a military country and as a mother of Japan fighting the decisive battle. All that I have to do now is to pray that he may perform a fine piece of service to Japan, our land."

The letter of this mother is one in which the writer jumps to the conclusion that all are to die for the Sovereign and the country, and there is not the slightest doubt or hesitation in the mind of the writer in coming to this conclusion. It is hard to conceive of words more straightforward and less affected than the words in which the mother, the writer of the letter, delivers herself.

As the writer of this dispatch was overwhelmed with the profound emotions produced by this letter, he felt he had heard like words uttered by someone else at some time. Suddenly he recollectd that the words were from the lips of flier-gods. They were the words that were left by flier-gods at their base.

They were:

"We perceive that it has been dispensed for a long, long time that we are to make a thrust in this way when the war situation has assumed such a phase."

These words were different from those used by the writer of the letter, the mother of the Corporal. But they were the same in spirit.

There is no doubt in my mind that all flier-Gods are born of mothers like the writer of the letter.

Only when we have in our minds their mothers we can understand the serenity of mind with which flier Gods go on campaigns of the Special Attack Corps from which they will not return alive.

The heart of the Japanese mother which is represented by the writer of the letter and the words from her lips go to make the glorious Japanese spirit. They go to form the blood of the Japanese race which have been transmitted by the mothers to their children for more than 2,600 years.

There was another thing about the letter of the mother of the Corporal which also moved the writer of this dispatch. It was that phrases like special attacks or the Special Attack Corps were not to be found throughout the letter. Probably to the writer of the letter there was nothing particular about the Special Attack Corps and special attacks. To her mind the Special Attack Corps and the special attacks were not out of the common.

The mother of the Corporal proceeded to say in her letter:

"After I received the enclosed photograph I stared into it for a long time as though I were in a dream. I took it out many times, in the thought that my son wished to speak to me, and looked intently at it. I looked at my son in the photograph in the morning and at night, in the belief that he was not my son but a fighting man of the Empire. I look at my son at all times and find it difficult to think that my son is no more. Whenever I heard the buzzing of a training plane I kept myself with difficulty from running out of doors, thinking that my son had come to bid farewell to me. Please do not laugh at this, considering it a manifestation of the foolishness of a woman. My only wish is for the day which will bring great war results.

Manchou Emperor Prays for Victory At National Shrine

Domei

HSINKING, May 2.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo at 10 a.m. today paid a visit to the Empire Foundation Shrine here on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the issuance of the Imperial Rescript to the people of Manchoukuo and prayed for the manifold prosperity of the Imperial Court and sure victory in the War of Greater East Asia. His Imperial Majesty today graciously issued an Imperial Rescript concerning amnesty and pardon and at the same time granted a sum of money from the Privy Purse for the defense of Manchoukuo.

Obituary

Rikizo Hosokawa, proprietor of the Gajoen, noted restaurant at Meguro, Tokyo, run on Chinese style, passed away from illness at his Hayama villa on April 28. He was 57 years old.

SQUASH IN RAZED AREAS

100,000 Kan to Be Raised in Project To Utilize Devastated Zones

With the aim of increasing foodstuff production, the air raid devastated areas in Tokyo will be converted into vegetable gardens. As the first project, the areas razed by the enemy air raids before March 10 will be cultivated during this month and squash will be planted there. Some 100,000 kan of squash are expected to be harvested this summer.

In order to carry out the abovementioned project, an aggregate total of 64,800 Boys' Middle School students will be mobilized while 1,500 students of Agricultural Universities and Colleges will act as leaders giving proper guidance to the Middle School students in the methods of growing squash.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, May 3

DO NOT BE SURPRISED AT EUROPEAN SITUATION

YOMIURI HOCHI—Since a German bid for separate peace has been rumored, it has also been reported that Italian Premier Benito Mussolini was shot to death, and even that the Fuehrer has died. The truth of the reports has not yet been verified. But the fact should not be concealed that the situation, of the Axis countries centering around Germany, is grave.

The Anglo-American enemies, taking advantage of this situation, have started their usual propaganda warfare, spreading all sorts of true and untrue stories. Our people, however, must throughout keep a calm and cool attitude, and discern truth and untruth in these foreign reports; they must not in the least fall victims to the enemy's propaganda; and they must judge the world situation correctly. Such conflicting reports are usual in wartime, and, moreover, it is but natural that we are concerned about the fate of our allies; yet if make a mistake in our judgment, the repercussions would indeed be great.

Concerning the rumor of a German bid for surrender, a confirmation by the Swedish authorities has also been reported. There is thus no knowing when such a situation will turn out to be a reality, nor what fate is in store for our ally.

Needless to say, the German war situation is assuming added gravity day by day. The main strength of the German forces, which are valiantly struggling in a death-defying defense of Berlin, is exposed to annihilation, and the three armies, of America, Britain, and the Soviets, having established contact at Torgau, are cutting off, and isolating, the remaining German units in the various interior areas. Thus, it has become conspicuously difficult to retrieve the general war situation.

We are not in a position to judge from the reports what the attitude of the remaining National Socialist Party leaders will be, with their arms exhausted. But as, far as we are concerned, no matter what fate our ally may meet with, the path for the Empire to advance on is fixed. This path is to guard our glorious history of 3,000 years and to protect our national polity. We do not recognize the slightest need to be surprised or perturbed any more. We all must be prepared for the worst in connection with our allies, and already now fully harden our determination.

PERFECTION OF SURE-VICTORY SETUP

YOMIURI-HOCHI—In modern naval warfare, with the astounding progress achieved in aircraft, it can hardly happen that the main fleets of the opposing forces will meet in one fate-deciding battle. It is rather the aerial strength which forms the vanguard in naval warfare and at the same time the core in a decisive battle.

Without control of the air, there is no control of the seas. Therefore, in the actions of surface fleet, there can be no free display of its full power, without control of the air. In countering the advance of the enemy task forces, again there is no other way for us but to engage and annihilate the enemy with our air force, regardless of whether we have to deal with deck planes or with land-based aircraft. Does not the aspect of the decisive battle of the Okinawas bespeak this reality with facts?

The enemy is already pressing close to our mainland, and we are truly at the cross-roads of the rise or fall of the Empire. In such a situation, the surface strength, the air units, the special attack corps, and the land garrisons, all must be united under one command and, concentrating their total power all on one point, display the power acquired by long training by means of speedy and bold action and in organic relationship.

It has been in compliance with this requirement that the Navy has now established a Naval General Command and coordinated the Combined Fleet and all the other strategic units of the entire Navy under the unified direction of the Commander of the Naval General Command. Indeed, this must be termed the perfection of the sure-victory setup.

On the fighting lines, there are the Special Attack Corps members who are loyally fighting without almost any hope of returning alive. Now, at home, their structure has been perfected. With the spirits of our entire irresistible Navy thus raised still another higher degree, and with the skilful tactics of the command, we may thus face the war situation hereafter with full confidence.

ECONOMIC BODY FORMED

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 2.—The Japanese Military Administration in Java has decided to establish an Economic Council composed of local economic leaders forming a consultative body to aid the military administrator in order to tackle important economic problems affecting the populace.

Mahummad Hatta, Vice-President of the Java Central Council, and leading member of the local economic circle, assumed the chairmanship of the council which is composed of 11 members including Japanese, Chinese and Arabians. The expected first council meeting will be held sometime in the middle of May.

Newspaper Is Discontinued

Having outlived its usefulness, the Manchuria Daily News, the only English-language daily in Manchoukuo, discontinued its publication at the end of April. This paper was founded by the South Manchuria Railway Company in Dairen in 1908. Later, the paper's office was moved to Hsinking. All Japanese newspapers have reduced their pages to two from four since May 1.

Tonking Viceroy Named

Domei

HANOI, May 2.—Fuan K. Tuai, Governor-General of Taiping Province, has been appointed the Viceroy of Tonking, as the highest representative of the Annamese Government, it was announced on April 28.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1945

An Expression of Rightful Indignation

Profound indignation swept the Japanese nation a couple of weeks ago when news of the sinking of the Awa Maru by an American submarine first became available. That indignation was more than justified, for the Awa Maru, bound on a mission of mercy bearing comfort kits and relief goods for American prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese hands in the southern regions, was proceeding under a guarantee of safe conduct issued by the United States Government. Now it has been announced that the Japanese Government has given official expression to this feeling of general indignation by dispatching a strong formal protest to the United States Government.

This protest is prompted by a mounting succession of unbearable outrages on the part of the American Government in connection with the case of the Awa Maru. Not only was the mission of the Awa Maru undertaken at the express request of the United States Government, a request with which the Japanese Government complied out of considerations of humanitarian good will even toward the enemy despite the great inconvenience and effort it entailed; not only was the Awa Maru then deliberately sunk in gross ingratitude and in flagrant violation of international law and the plighted word of the American Government; but even after the sinking the United States Government has maintained a most callous and unrepenting attitude.

For instance, no report of the sinking was given by the American authorities until long after the crime had been committed, and then only after the Japanese Government had made insistent inquiries about the fate of the ship which had mysteriously disappeared. And even in response to the inquiry, the United States Government issued a most incomplete and unsatisfactory answer. In response to an additional insistent inquiry by the Japanese Government concerning the details of circumstances surrounding the sinking and concerning the identity of the survivors and the fate of the others, the United States has made no answer.

In view of such an outrageous attitude, it is only proper that the Japanese Government has warned the United States that by this attitude "the United States Government are deemed to have abandoned their former desire relating to the treatment of the United States prisoners of war and civilian internees" and that the Japanese Government "reserve all rights for taking any such measures as may prove necessary to cope with such a perfidious act on the part of the United States Government."

As the text of the Japanese protest correctly avers, the action of the United States with regard to the Awa Maru constitutes "the most outrageous act of treachery unparalleled in the world history of war". Naturally the Japanese Government and people will watch the United States Government's future attitude concerning this matter with the most serious concern.

To be sure, there would seem to be little encouragement for any belief that the United States will change her ways. The past record of the United States is replete with a succession of unspeakable atrocities. The sinking of hospital ships, the bombing of extensive areas of the exclusively residential districts of Japanese cities to cause the needless death of countless numbers of innocent civilians, the deliberate attacks on shrines, palaces, and other monuments of irreplaceable religious and cultural value, have all branded the Americans as vandals of the most barbaric character. Far from showing any regret or even a twinge of conscience for these acts, the Americans remain unrepentant and defiantly insolent.

Even worse, in an attempt to divert attention from their own misdeeds, the United States Government seems to be engaged in a deliberate campaign to incite blind hatred and passion against the Japanese by concocting and spreading the most preposterous horror stories about the alleged cruelty of the Japanese. The utter baselessness and maliciousness of this false American propaganda is more than adequately demonstrated by the considerate and chivalrous treatment which Japan has ever accorded to all peoples, including even prisoners of war and other enemy nationals. The mission of the Awa Maru in itself is a tangible evidence of the extent to which Japan is ever striving to hold aloft the principles of humanitarianism and kindness even amidst the turmoil of war. And the only response which Japan gets for her pains is not only a destructive obstruction of such efforts through such actions as the sinking of the Awa Maru but even a calumnious false accusation of the sort of things of which only the immoral Americans can be capable.

In view of this attitude of the United States, it may be too much to expect that the latest Japanese protest will cause the Americans to change their ways. The only recourse for the civilized peoples of the world may be to root out such lawless barbarians as the Americans from this earth. But at least for the record, it is proper that the Japanese Government has placed on file its formal charge against the United States and has given expression to the burning righteous indignation of the outraged Japanese people.

Are the Japanese Imitators?

Your typical Japanese is not an inventor, but neither is he an imitator, as is commonly reported; he is fundamentally a utilizer in the jujutsu sense, and indeed, jujutsu symbolizes better than anything else the Japanese character. What are the qualities demanded of a master in this art? No creative but rather remarkably keen powers of observation, instantaneous comprehension of the empirical meaning of every impression and sensation, and ability to profit immediately by that comprehension by putting it to the most advantageous practical use. . . . It is upon such qualities as these that Japanese civilization rests; they constitute what we call Japanese imitativeness. The Japanese are not imitators in the proper sense of the word; they do not copy but they adapt, they accommodate things to their own requirements. They have an incomparable gift for seizing the external aspect of a thing so as to unravel rapidly its physical construction, though not necessarily the principle that lies behind that construction. It is thus that in olden times the Japanese appropriated Chinese civilization. Possibly they never comprehended that civilization, but neither did they simply imitate its external forms. The Japanese mastered the visible aspects of that civilization and adopted these as their subsequent conduct of life. They have modified many things that they borrowed from China to suit them to their own needs. But they have never breathed the Chinese spirit; they have merely reclothed the Chinese body. That is why the Japanese remain at heart what they have always been. They possess the faculty above all other nations of fearlessly appropriating what is strange knowing that it cannot corrupt the depths of their own soul.
—Count Kayserling.

A Year Ago Today

May 4, 1944

President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, who was convalescing in Japan from an operation, celebrated his 61st birthday.

• • •

German Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels commented in "Das Reich" on the European invasion strategy of the anti-Axis and stressed Germany's confidence in achieving victory.

• • •

The Conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers began its examination of the international political situation.

• • •

The Soviet Government issued its third wartime public bonds to the extent of 25,000,000,000 rubles.

• • •

U.S. Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., returned o Washington from Europe.

• • •

Workers of the Packard motorcar plant in America went on strike.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON CHINA

Neighborly Rather Than Formal Contacts Urged

By SUSUMU ICHIJI

I

I like China immensely, perhaps more so than most other Japanese. Because of this liking I try to understand China. But eager as I am to obtain knowledge of China, and in a way making it a theme of my scholastic research, it does not represent the whole of the affection I hold for China.

My affection for China is much deeper than that. I am convinced that something radical must be done to the present China. For, if left in its present state, she will not get anywhere; if Sino-Japanese relations are to remain as they are today, we can hardly expect any realization of Greater East Asia, let alone that of Pan-Asianism. However, I am opposed to any makeshift; I do not countenance any views or actions with which to attempt to adjust Sino-Japanese relations so as to put the promotion of Greater East Asia on the right track; but it must be more fundamental than that if we really hope for the solution of the Chinese problem.

As a fundamental solution I recommend the control of China by herself and the realization of her full independence; it means to make China her own master; and from such a standpoint I crave to see the Sino-Japanese question settled, and settled permanently.

Needless to say, such an affection as mine indicates an exuberance of sentiment as it flows outwardly. In fact in such a mood as this I have prayed for the growth of Japan, my own country, as well as for the welfare of China. Indeed, with such a prayer ever in my heart I have lived since my youthhood.

As I persisted in offering such a prayer even when the times were none too propitious in those topsy-turvy days of the early thirties, it was only natural that my views regarding China should have clashed with some of the political ideas of my country. The clashes of the outlook inevitably led me out to the continent where I wandered up and down for many years. First I went to Manchoukuo in 1933 shortly after the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. Then I stayed in Mengchiang and North China until about the time the North China Provisional Government at Peking was set up under Mr. Wang Ke-ming shortly after the advent of the China Affair. And up to 1940 I tarried in Central China where I saw Mr. Wang Ching-wei remove his capital to Nanking. Since than I have been located in South China, where I had a good chance to watch the development of Greater East Asia. The main objective of my staying in South China was to find out where the center of this great Asia lay and how the scheme of Greater East Asia was moving forward centering on China.

Proper Settlement Needed

Thus contemplating, the conclusion I arrived at during my sojourn in South China was that without a proper settlement of the Chinese question there would be no real construction of Greater East Asia. By a proper solution I do not mean merely a thrashing away of the Chinese problem as a matter of expedience to promote the cause of Greater East Asia; but a more fundamental thing than that; it implies the complete resurgence of China as an independent entity, consolidated and with the promise of becoming a great power; in short, China must be made the master of her own destiny.

While thus spending my days in China and contemplating the Chinese problem, what struck me was the increase of my affection for China, which gradually blossomed into a beautiful affinity. In other words, I came to like China more as I spent more of my life there; hence my pro-Chinese sentiment did not come from any abstract idealism or from any vague fascination, but arose from actual contact with Chinese life and Chinese affairs.

Many in my country claim an affection for China; but unlike me, most of them have never lived in China; hence theirs is a leaning of mere sentiment, being not any more than that entertained by a tourist. On the contrary, though mine has no rhyme or reason, it is possessed of strength gained through personal experience. Furthermore it was not gained in the whimsical ways of the city but in the country, rather in the remote parts of the country, around farms in the interior where my affection budded and grew up.

Now to know China, it is the rule with every Japanese, as was in my case, during the first year to have only vague ideas. But in the second year one begins to think that he has come to understand China. Yet when the third year comes round his understanding of China starts to diminish. But from the fourth year on he begins somewhat to understand China. At present, after a lapse of some twelve years, though my understanding of China is still incomplete, I can feel that I am getting on better.

Because I understand China better and love her more than a lot of my countrymen, I cannot agree with some of the Chinese policies that my country is pursuing, as those policies do not impress me any too strongly. I even suspect that some of our people want to see China durded and her position weakened as a nation. At that, however, they do not hold any strong animosity towards her.

But I am quite different from them; and because I like China with such intensity I am often enraged and want to dispute to the last such an idea as this; in short, there are no halfway measures about it with me.

I look upon the Chinese people as a great family living in our neighborhood, and naturally I am displeased to see that neighbor divided up. It would be the same as when the housewife of my neighbor gets into a quarrel with her father-in-law and rushes into my house. Even if they were habitually at outs with each other I would not countenance conscientiously the parting of such a housewife with her father-in-law. Instead, what I would want to see is the family united as my neighbor and mixing with them as such.

(To Be Concluded)

CHEN KUNG-PO'S TASK

Problem of Maintaining Internal Order and Revision Of Farm Policy Are Most Important Issues

A new start has been auspiciously made by the Nanking Government under the leadership of Acting President Chen Kung-po who took up the reins left by the late President Wang Ching-wei.

Regarding Nanking's national policies which were more or less under speculation after the demise of President Wang, the Acting President removed all doubts when he made the following statement at his inaugural ceremony, indicating his firm determination to pursue those policies most vigorously.

"I intend to follow all the policies of the National Government which had been decided while President Wang Ching-wei was still alive and intend to pursue them most vigorously. Especially as regards the future policies which the Government expects to enforce I can mention the following outstanding points:

"First: Although the Anglo-American nations have hitherto met some crushing defeats since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, it is evident that they have not dropped their pernicious and aggressive designs on China. In the War of Greater East Asia, we are fighting to realize Pan-Asianism which our beloved Dr. Sun Yat-sen had so consistently advocated. Therefore, no matter how the war situation may develop, it is a foregone conclusion that there will be absolutely no chance to disturb the characteristic composure of our people, and in close collaboration with Japan and other East Asiatic nations we are determined to push our efforts toward the attainment of final victory and not to rest until the Anglo-American imperialism is completely crushed. This is the immutable aspiration of the National Government and the adamant will of the whole army and people of resurgent China.

Amicable Relations Desired

"Second: The return of the National Government to Nanking had for its aim the realization of a complete peace between Japan and China and also with the whole of the East Asiatic regions. But due to Chungking's attitude we have been unable to realize it completely. As regards the Chungking regime the National Government has never held any hostile intentions toward it, even while President Wang Ching-wei was alive; hence the populace in the Chungking-controlled area are considered a part of our people, and likewise the Chungking leaders are taken in the same light, being our fellow-men in the construction of our country and realization of our aspirations. In the same spirit we signed the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nation. And Japanese-Chinese Military Alliance Pact which came into being at about the same time. Meanwhile, we were able to realize, largely through the cooperative efforts of Japan, the retrocession of foreign concessions and the abolishment of extraterritoriality. This is evidently a partial reward for our policy for the maintenance of amicable relations with our neighbors.

"Third: We could not help our neglect of the matter of provincial administration owing to the fact that since the outbreak of the war we have had to confine our attention to those matters which concerned more immediate national affairs. Consequently, we are grieved to find that the local governors, either moved by personal consideration or overlooking the wrong doing of their subordinates, permitted official corruption and mismanagement of administrative affairs. And in addition to the prevalence of official corruption, what we notice now is the outcropping of banditry as a natural result, thus tending to undermine our national prestige. So to cope properly with this plague we have inaugurated an official reform which we are resolved to attain for clean politics is not only our objective but also was the objective of the late President. Thus we are determined to eradicate all evils of this character.

"Fourth: We must lay stress on the importance of increased war production so that we may successfully prosecute the war. This being one of the late President's injunctions, we must respect it by putting forth our utmost efforts toward its attainment, and in doing so we must endeavor to straighten up the existing industrial bottle-necks.

"Fifth: Although the maintenance of peaceful order in different localities is primarily a military question, nonetheless it also greatly concerns us in a civil way. So hereafter, we will endeavor to bring about coordination in this respect between our military and civil branches. In short, we expect to regulate military disciplines, to clean up politics, and through the attainment of these, to realize a state of peaceful order throughout the provinces.

Firm Determination Bared

The foregoing statement of the Acting President clearly envisages his intention to pursue in a vigorous manner the future policies of the National Government along the line of the fundamental principles which the late President adopted, and which Mr. Chen has so ably outlined. We notice in particular that it is his firm determination to bring about complete internal control, and further by complementing the fighting power of the National Government through reforms in the provincial governments, successfully to push the War of Greater East Asia.

Indeed, the road the late President had traveled was thorny. He died within seeing his dream which were to bring about the resurgence of the Chinese Republic, internal control of the whole nation, and a general peace internally as well as externally fulfilled. Yet it was his prime motive when he had brought back his regime to Nanking to attain complete peace and restoration of friendly relations with Japan. In this, however, he had succeeded as far as the pacification areas go, and as far as the Nanking Government is concerned.

Now let us briefly review what the National Government has done since its return to Nanking, for it may possibly have a bearing on the pursuit of Nanking's future policy. It must be remembered here that what was done in the past was largely attributable to the work of the late President.

Starting with the pacification movement which Wang Ching-wei had inaugurated in 1941 or just about a year after his return to Nanking, it was his idea to extend the movement first into the provinces, and then gradually to cover the whole country. Then on January 1, 1942, he made public an outline of a popular movement, under which he aimed to improve the people's living conditions both spiritually and materially. This movement also looked for the training and education of the general public, especially the youths, so that they may bear the responsibility for the security of East Asia and the building up of the Republic.

Internal Readjustment

Then in January, 1943, China's position was further enhanced as an independent nation when she declared war against the Anglo-Americans, with her policy for the successful prosecution of the war being backed up by Japan. And what followed this were all kinds of internal readjustments, of which the most noticeable were the maintenance of domestic peaceful order, increased war production and the stirring up of the people's patriotism. Besides these, some notable economic plans were put into effect, including the convocation of the National Trade Control Association, creation of the National Economic Council and Material Resources Control Board. These activities bespoke the political strength of the National Government.

Of these undertakings, what taxed his attention most was the matter of China's internal control which under the current war situation, must necessarily be attended with some difficulties before it can be completely settled. The fact that Chungking had virtually become an Anglo-American vassal, particularly the latter's, and that Chungking's fighting area had turned into America's advance base, made the situation further complicated for Nanking. However, it made it necessary for Nanking to rely more on Japan to win this war by completely crushing the Anglo-American forces, which was the only key to the solving of Nanking's problem. Hence it became incumbent upon Nanking to do all it could toward the successful conclusion of our common war. As was expected, China made herself our "common commissary base" the while she exerted herself to strengthen her own fighting power as a prerequisite toward coping with the ever intensifying war situation.

This is exactly the point which was stressed by Acting President Chen Kung-po in his inaugural address. He stated then that through the reform of provincial administration he expects to attain local peaceful order and further by purging the provinces of official corruption to increase farm production so as to strengthen the nation's fighting power.

He pointed out further that here must be coordination between the maintenance of peace and order and the prosecution of administrative policy. As he opined, such a policy can never be successfully pushed where peaceful order does not exist. And conversely, where there is no proper administration to ensure the people's livelihood there can not be peaceful order. These conditions—good administration, peaceful order and increased production—being essentially co-relative, there must be a concerted undertaking to attain the main objective of increased farm production.

Pacification Work Pushed

This was attempted even while the late President was alive. But, regrettable as it is, the pacification work which he had inaugurated did not fully spread out to the farming community. Moreover, this movement was much hampered due to the infestation of Chungking guerilla bands, Communist inroads, in addition to the prevalence of local official corruption. So it has squarely fallen upon the shoulders of the present Nanking Government to see that these conditions are remedied.

It was on July 26, 1944, that this work took a more concrete form when the Supreme Council of the Nanking Government adopted the Farm Construction Plan. Under this plan were set up five special construction centers, namely, Shanghai, Kiangning and Kunshan of Kiangsu, Shingtu of Anhwei, and Kiakiang of Chekiang, from where the work was to be carried out to the surrounding country. And to supervise the work the Directing Board was established at Nanking. The Board adopted the following specific programs to facilitate the work: (1) enforcement of home-rule in the farming community, (2) reorganization of farmers' guilds, (3) maintenance of local peaceful order, (4) building of roads and the irrigation system, (5) encouragement of paddy rice planting, (6) establishment of farmers' savings associations, (7) encouragement of farmers to take up side-jobs, and (8) training of farm experts.

What is most important in the carrying out of these plans lies in the care to be exercised in a proper disposition of farm products. Even if the plans be successfully carried out and increased farm production realized, if such products should perchance flow into enemy territory, it would mean nothing. It becomes therefore the main responsibility of the National Trade Control Association to formulate such a working plan under which the farm products would flow into proper channels. They must endeavor to bring closer the relations between the city and farming community; they must buy up such farm products which the city needs, and they must take care that these things which the farming communities require, such as cotton yarns and fabrics, processed goods and general merchandise, proceed from the city toward the country. This, in short, must be the main aim of the Association—to bring about a better interchange and flow of respective commodities between the city and farming communities.

It is a fact that since the Association was reorganized last June the directors have been exercising stricter control on the disposition of essential war products, such as rice, wheat, cotton and edible oil. But the question on the whole seems to lie in whether they can sufficiently reform and use to good advantage the existing trade system in China. Whether their present plans could be successfully carried out or not will decide the issue—success or failure of their farm reconstruction.

He Found Out

The two friends were discussing motoring as they sat in the club. "I was once buying a second-hand car from a garage owner," said one. "Of course, he praised it up, as I was a novice. But I found a way of discovering absolutely all its faults."

"How?" asked the other.

"Why," went on the first, "I had it on trial and took it to another motor dealer and asked him to buy it."

Instinctive Knowledge

Mister: "This is a great book on the wonders of nature. To read it makes one realize how lowly and insignificant man is."

Missus: "Huh! No woman has to wade through 400 pages to discover that."

Wanted: An Alibi

The meek little man approached the policeman on the street corner.

"Excuse me, Mr. Officer," he said, "but I've been waiting here for my wife for over half an hour. Would you be kind enough to order me to move on?"

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN BURMA

Revolutionary Changes Are Being Effected

By TADASHI IIDA

II

It is a characteristic of Burmese education that the Government exercises direct care of only a few institutions as models, while all the rest are left to the management of some local organizations and individuals under a set policy. Or these, however, though they do not come under direct government supervision, if any of them are considered to be living up to the government policy, they are called public schools with the privilege of enjoying a certain amount of government subsidy. All the rest are non-public schools, being wholly left to private management. Herein is recognized the lack of a consistent national educational policy in Burma, and whatever the Government does by way of encouragement is at best a makeshift.

Now classifying these so-called public schools—the government schools, those falling under the management of local bodies or in charge of provincial school boards, and those under private care—we can obtain the following figure on the condition of the elementary school according to the school census of 1940-1941: Incidentally, it is very difficult to obtain any reliable information in this respect on the non-public schools.

Management	Boys' school	Girls' school	Total
Government schools ..	41	1	42
School board	90	5	95
Private (public school) .	4,829	588	5,417
Total	4,960	594	5,554

Elementary School Attendance

The attendence is rather low and not very good due of the fact that a large number of pupils leave schools without finishing the whole course. This may be attributed to lack of interest in education on the part of the populace and the way the British colonial policy was enforced. And viewed numerically, where in 1939-1940 the number of school-age children was 1,833,393, the actual attendance was only 389,060, or 20.9 per cent.

Now observing further the school attendance, it is said that those who quit school during the first year in 1935 represented 55.3 per cent of the total. It is significant that the first year class constituted half of the total school attendance. Further going back on the records of 1930 covering the first year class, it is claimed that among those who started from the first year only 8 per cent of the boys and 30 per cent of the girls finished the whole four year course. This gives a general idea as to how large was the proportion of those who left the school midway.

A generally poor school attendance was what actually impressed me while I resided in Burma, though I am unable to furnish any numerical records to support my observations. These few instances I mentioned above show the weakness and lack of interest characteristic of Burmese education, which existed in prewar days. And if we go into further detail, it is possible to find many points in the system which will need improvement in the future.

Education After War

Before going into the present Burmese educational administration let us briefly dwell on how it was brought about. It was on March 8, 1942, that the Japanese Forces occupied Rangoon, the Burmese capital, and on the following day the Japanese Military Administration was set up in the occupied area. Then on June 3 of that year when the pacification of Burma was completed the Japanese High Command proclaimed a military administration throughout the country. On July 25 was born the Burmese Military Executive Board headed by Dr. Ba Maw. On August 1, 1943, to fulfil Burmese aspirations Burma was granted independence, and on December 23 of the same year she came to annex Shan and other bordering states, thus starting on her new national career.

Regarding the Burmese educational administration, it was in charge of the Japanese Military Administration in the early days. But with the birth of the Burmese Military Executive Board it created its own educational department which handled educational and cultural work. After obtaining independence and after the Japanese High Command abolished the military administration on December 23, 1943, educational work was done completely by the Burmese with help from the Japanese General Staff. This is the educational administration which has been in force until today.

New Educational Policy

The fact that Burmese educational and cultural work occupied an important niche in her general administration even while the war was raging during her military administration, attests to Japan's real intentions. However, it is a matter of regret that since Burma constitutes the first line of battle, being situated on the western extremity of the area in which the War of Greater East Asia is at its height, there has not been much accomplished in an educational way though many worthy measures have been advanced to that end.

Yet in spite of that, what we can clearly notice is Burma's new educational tendency. In short, it is the wiping out of all British traits in her educational system, however deep-rooted they may be, and the setting up of an Oriental system.

This tendency is reflected in the different innovations Burma has undertaken on her educational structure. For instance, she is bent upon making her education a pure national work. Unlike prewar days, she has been endeavoring to take the work away from the organizations and individuals put it under the Government's direct control and supervision. In fact, she has already abolished the educational boards which privately managed the schools in former days, and in their place she has made it the work of the provinces and cities to be operated under direct government order.

Another instance is that she has already decided on the abolishment of distinction that existed between the English school, Anglo-Vernacular school, and vernacular school, which was quite harmful to the cause of her national education, and thereby push her policy of developing only her native language schools. She has decided not to permit the reopening of both the English and the Anglo-vernacular schools. Aside from this she has adopted a policy looking to the improvement and standardization of her vernacular and make it her national language. She is pushing this work by getting out proper text books written in the new language.

Unlike the case hitherto where Burmese education was lopsided, being inclined to promote a general culture, now she wants to correct this tendency by encouraging scientific and technical education which has been neglected. So medical and industrial colleges are being opened up.

Lastly, what is most important is in getting good teachers who have thoroughly awakened to the requirement of this new time and appreciate new Burma's ideals and aspirations. And along this line has come into being, overcoming all sorts of difficulties, the teachers' training center which was recently opened up in Rangoon.

Propagation of Japanese

In Burma the natives' fondness for the Japanese language is very pronounced, as is the case in other regions in the south. So to meet with this desire the Japanese military itself took charge of the situation as early as in July, 1942, when a language school was established in Rangoon. The idea was to promote the good will of the natives toward Japan in order to attain a smooth running of the military administration. The authorities wanted to see the Japanese language propagated as soon as possible, and so they took up the work virtually by themselves. Language institutions were opened up one after another in the districts.

In the actual operation of these schools two teachers were to be provided for each 100 pupils. Each school was to have at least one Japanese teacher and native instructors versed in Japanese and a number of operatives to properly run the school. The superintendent of the school was to be a Japanese teacher.

During the first year of opening, all the schools were exclusively taught by Japanese teachers sent from Japan, but they came gradually to use native instructors who had come from the Japanese language teacher training center.

The school course was one year which was divided into four terms of three months each. There was also provided a post-graduate course. The daily lesson lasted two and a half hours. These schools numbered 27 in March of this year, with 10,234 pupils and 154 Japanese teachers. The position the Japanese language occupies in Burma is very important in that it is being raised through the propagation of the language at a quick tempo and spreading to a considerable portion of the country.

In conclusion, viewed from the standpoint of the natives, their learning of Japanese is proving to them in these days a living necessity from the fact that the language is being used to a more or less extent in all walks of life. Hence regardless of what the Burmese Government decides on its policy regarding its treatment of these language schools, it needs no gainsaying the fact that the language is in big demand, with the tendency that it is fast spreading out in that newly-opened country.

(End)

Worm Turns

The teacher put a small worm in a glass of water. The worm swam around and seemed to enjoy it. She took it from the glass of water and put it in a glass of whiskey. The worm wriggled a few minutes and died. She asked the pupils what the demonstration proved. Johnny, who was popping his fingers loudest, was given permission to give his version.

"If you always drink whiskey, you will never have worms."